

tered himself that he was doing a superior act of humanity. But his life may prove for the life of the object of his ill-timed pity.

Depraved human nature often evidences its wickedness, in acting as though vain men were wiser than God. Mr. Elmaker, a popular civilian, lately wrote a book, in which he expatiates with much ability and to very good effect on the abuses of civil government, among which he classes capital punishment. After using all the arguments his gigantic mind could think of, which however were not very potent, he concludes with a wish that this evil may soon have an end, that it be utterly originated in barbarity. When Mr. Elmaker ought to have known that it was no invention of man at all, but an express command of God, given as early as the days of Noah—surely the oldest record that man knows any thing about. And yet Mr. Elmaker ventures to say it originated in barbarity. With due respect to his great talents, I will venture to call it downright arrogance. It is true, barbarous nations have practiced capital punishment, but will this prove that the thing itself is barbarous? I think not.

E. VANHORN.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, February 8, 1843.

Rights of Colored Seamen.

That colored seamen, on board northern vessels, entering southern ports, in the prosecution of their legitimate business, should be taken from their work and incarcerated, is a serious injury to shipmasters and the mercantile interest. That colored citizens of the free states, going under such circumstances into southern ports, should be imprisoned, is a flagrant outrage on their rights, a palpable violation of the federal constitution and a gross insult to the sovereignty of the free states.

That the flag of Britain should afford that protection to colored American seamen in southern ports, which the American flag is unable to do, is a disgrace to the nation.

In view of these facts, one would suppose that the free state representatives in Congress, to a man, would be in favor of immediate measures to secure the rights of these seamen. And indeed, the vote on the printing of Mr. Winthrop's report, the other day, indicated an awakening spirit on the part of the north. Since then, however, the services have been whittled in—the slaveholder has again shown himself the master of Congress. Were the slaves of the south as detestable men, as these white menials of the slaveholder, at the north, we might labor for their emancipation on strict principles of justice, but as for pitying them, that would be out of the question.

On the 23d of January, Bots of Virginia moved a re-consideration of the order of the House to print five thousand extra copies of the reports from the committee of commerce, relating to colored seamen. One of these, remember, was in favor of the south, but the slaveholders did not dare to have the truth go out, though the contradiction went with it. It, on examination, he should find an argument on the one side or the other calculated to ally excitement, he would have no objection to the publication; but if there was anything to inflame the public mind, he should be opposed. No doubt, the slaveholder would cover up these outrages.

Mr. Winthrop made some harmless remark, and Mr. Calhoun of Mass. moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Wise stated the law of Virginia, about free blacks, and said, it seemed some colored men had been arrested under this law—and he wanted to know whether the report of the majority were designed to prevent Virginia from exercising her own laws within her own limits! And yet Virginia has undertaken to punish New York for passing laws within her own limits—laws, differing from those of Virginia, in this, that they do not violate the federal constitution. To catch the services, he called for the yeas and nays—and by a vote of 112 to 88, the House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr. Bots' motion then prevailed and the motion to print five thousand extra copies of the reports, was laid on the table, yeas 104, nays 84.

And thus again, the poor, mean-spirited north, bowed its neck to receive the yoke of the slaveholders of the South.

Common Schools in Kentucky.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Kentucky, appears to us, rather meagre. If we recollect, Bishop Smith, the superintendent some years since, was cashiered for stating too many unpalatable truths. Perhaps Mr. Brush deems it expedient, to be somewhat chary of his information. We gather from the report that the counties, adopting the school system, find it difficult to obtain from the government their share of the school fund. One of the commissioners, after reporting from four adopting districts, says, "the other districts are waiting to see whether any encouragement will be given by the state." The commissioners of Christian county write—"During the present year, no district in this county has adopted the common school system. The prospect for the success of the scheme is less encouraging, and there is less interest manifested by the community in this great subject, owing mainly, we think, to the failure in receiving the proportion of the state fund." Another thing we notice, is, that out of 92 counties in the state, but 21 have adopted the school system; and but 2099 children are at school in those, though the number of children, between the ages of seven and seventeen, in all the counties, forming the basis of the school fund, is 113,289.—There is but one place, in which the superintendent alludes to this failure of the common school system, and then the allusion is such as would never convey to any mind, not familiar with the facts, the true state of the case. "The course of public instruction," he says, "has not advanced and spread over the entire community, as its incalculable value requires."

And this is all, we suppose, it is prudent for him to disclose. Why not come out honestly and announce, that the cause of common schools in Kentucky has failed, and must fail; and that there is but one way, to revive it and make it flourish, which is to put an end to slavery, thereby arousing energy and enterprise, and peopling the vast solitudes now owned by lordly nobles, so that there

may be enough enlightened people in a district to sustain a school? This would never do: it would be sadly wanting in patriotism! But, Mr. Brush thought he must say something, and so he has discovered, that "the great desideratum," as "it is thought and believed by many, in view of the general and universal spread of popular and thorough education is, a sufficient number of men competent to educate!" Therefore, they must elevate the heart of teaching, and make it a fourth profession, so that the instructor may be a titled gentleman. The idea, we presume, is, that he would then attract scholars, scarce as they now are.

Ridiculous! There are four things which will forever prevent the growth of the common school system in the slave states—the scattered, insulated state of the people; the great inequality between the large slaveholder, and poor white man; the selfishness of the former and his indifference to the elevation of the poorer classes; and lastly, the universal paralysis produced by slavery.

The Common Schools of Cincinnati.

The thirteenth annual report of the condition of the common schools of Cincinnati, is highly encouraging. The census of 1840 showed the whole number of children between 5 and 15, in the city, to be 8,000. Since then, it is estimated, they have increased to 9,000. According to the report, the enrollment of school-children is nearly 7,000. A large portion of the remaining 2,000, are instructed at private schools; so that there are few children in Cincinnati, who have not been enrolled the past year. The number in daily attendance during the year, has been 3,003. The report says—"when we consider that the school age comprehends ten years, and that one third of that time, at the usual rate of progress, is sufficient to acquire a moderate instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic; we may safely conclude that, dating from the past year, almost the entire mass of our children will occasionally participate in the benefits of the public schools."

The finances seem to be in a good condition, there being a balance of cash in the treasury June 30, 1842, of \$9,106.28.

The Future.

It is a remarkable fact, that while the southern senators generally advocated the ratification of the late treaty with Britain, notwithstanding its disregard of the claims of the slaveholder, some northern senators denounced it bitterly for this very reason. It is hard to explain such conduct, without imputing base designs to these gentlemen, unless indeed we suppose them depraved enough to love slavery for its own sake. Among the northern opponents of the treaty, was Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, who was talked of at that time, as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. Perhaps the zeal with which he transcended Calhoun himself in devotion to the interests of slavery, had its origin in that fact.

His speech we find published in the Washington Globe; but we have room now only for an extract.

"I now come to the Creole question. "And here we, who are opposed to the treaty, have been told that this is peculiarly a southern question; and that, if the senators from the south are satisfied with the manner in which it has been adjusted, we ought not to complain. Sir, this is not a mere southern question, but it is a question which deeply affects the honor of the whole country. I might here repeat what I have said upon a former occasion—that all Christendom is leagued against the south upon this question of domestic slavery. They have no other allies to sustain their constitutional rights, except the democracy of the north. I do not mean to insinuate that the whig party of the north are generally abolitionists, far from it. But this I will say; that whig candidates most generally receive the support of the abolitionists; and, therefore, the whigs, as a party, are careful not to give them offence. Far different is the conduct of the democrats. In my own state, we inscribe upon our party banners hostility to abolition. It is there one of the cardinal principles of the democratic party; and many a hard battle have we fought to sustain this principle. Whilst the democrats of the north are opposed to slavery, in the abstract, they are ever ready to maintain the constitutional rights of the south against the fierce and fanatical spirit of abolition. I therefore claim the right of discussing the Creole question. It was my anxious desire and confident hope that this question, at least, might have been settled by the treaty. I firmly believe that the propitious moment for adjusting it on honorable terms has passed away forever. The British Government might have consented to accept the bitter truth of the subject; and to have done so justice on the Creole question; for the sake of obtaining that portion of Maine which they so ardently desired.—But we have not improved the golden opportunity; and now what are we told? Why, that a great advance has been made towards the settlement of this question by the correspondence before us."

"ALL CHRISTENDOM IS LEAGUED AGAINST THE SOUTH UPON THIS QUESTION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY. THEY HAVE NO OTHER ALLIES TO SUSTAIN THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, EXCEPT THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH."

To comprehend the full enormity of this shameful avowal, recollect, that what Mr. Buchanan calls "constitutional" rights, is simply the claim to hold slaves, which is no constitutional right at all, having in fact nothing to do with the constitution. He means, then, that while all christendom is leagued against the practice of slaveholding, the democracy of the north is its great protector and support, without which slaveholders would be left unsupported by a single ally!

Mr. Buchanan spoke the truth. It is vain to deny, that the democratic party is emphatically, the slavery party; nor do we believe it can be reformed. Multitudes, we know, now act with it, who, if enlightened on this question of slavery, would abandon it forever: of them there is hope.

Why, then, will you not unite with us, says the whig? Because, your party is neither hot nor cold, neither one thing nor another. It is the great compromising party of the country. It has no principles, but what circumstances for the time force upon it. It holds the same position in the political world, that the colonization society does in the moral—it stands between freedom and slavery, and would mediate an unnatural peace between them: while its leaders, like those of the colonization society, with here and there an exception, are slaveholders and pro-slavery men.—Your party can only be reformed, by dissolution. As the representative of the compromise principle, it must be broken down, and we pray that Heaven may hasten that event.

What would be the result? There would then be but two parties in the country—the great democratic slavery party, and the liberty party. Men would then find their place. Like to like—the slavery men who were once whigs would rally

under the black banner of slavery: the liberty men who were democrats, would range, with those who had been freemen in the whig ranks, around the standard of Freedom, whose folds were first given to the breeze by the Liberty men, the men who were the first to emancipate themselves from the thralldom of the reigning parties.

Then for a clear field, and fair fight—each party under its own colors.—

The TRUE against the FALSE democracy—the DEMOCRACY without limitation, against the DEMOCRACY with limitation—ORGANIC against CUTANE—democracy—Democracy, with love in its heart, and a blessing in its hand for every being stamped with the image of God, against the Democracy of gags, and whips, and thumbscrews and gyves.

"To this complexion it must come." And may God hasten the day!

Kidnapping in Indiana.

Some time last summer, we received an account of a gross outrage committed in Davis county, Ia., upon a colored man; but it was written so illegitimately that we laid it by till we could get leisure to decipher it. In some way it escaped our attention, till within a few days, when, in overhauling some papers, it caught our eye.

Our correspondent is a zealous friend of human rights, and his statement, we think, may be relied upon. It is this. Some time last June, two colored men passing northwardly, near Washington, Davis county, were seized without warrant as runaway slaves, by a gang of negro-hunters. They succeeded in breaking away, but one of them named Robert Thomas, after great difficulty, was retaken, and cast into jail. A writ of habeas corpus was granted, at the instance of Peter Stephenson, a citizen of the place, but the sheriff, Franklin Wilbitt, refused to serve it, till threatened with legal process. It was arranged, as was supposed, with the connivance of the sheriff, that two men named Jacob Wykoff and Isaac McCormick, should be ready with their horses, to take the colored men to Kentucky.

Robert was brought before Wm. Cole, probate judge; and Mr. Warren, an attorney, appeared in his behalf. The judge asked, if there was any affidavit filed—what was the warrant, what the authority for committing him? The sheriff answered that there was none—but Mr. Kellan and others saw him going along the road, took him up as a runaway, and put him in jail.

The judge informed the prisoner that he was free. But, though the law had no claim on him, the mob had, and no officer of the law offered to protect him. He staid in the office of the clerk of the court, with his only friend, Mr. Stephenson, as long as he could, but the sheriff ordered them out, and on the colored man attempting to walk off, he was seized by Wilbitt, Wykoff, and McCormick, tied with a hickory bark, and taken to Kentucky.

And that was the last of poor Robert. Now, we doubt not, the people of Washington consider themselves a civilized people; but it is impossible to explain how they could suffer such an outrage to pass with impunity, on any other supposition, than that they are at best but semi-slaves.

The Army and Navy.

Slaveholders always talk in a boastful strain of their ability to protect themselves. They ask nothing of the north, but to let alone. This is all bragadocio. The Home Squadron, we know, was chiefly designed for the protection of slavery. But, it is not so generally known, that the army is relied on for a similar purpose. In a letter from a member of Congress, (not Mr. Giddings,) belonging to one of the pro-slavery parties, is the following passage.

"Indeed, almost ever since the Government was organized, I believe our whole legislation has been dictated by the slaveholders, and apparently the controlling principle with them has been, to check the prosperity, and consequently the growth of the north. But I doubt not the main object after all was to secure the political ascendancy, and thus render more secure their slave-interest."

"The Cumberland road expenditure may be considered as one most largely beneficial to the free states, but in most of the expenditures of the Government the slave states have largely the advantage, more indeed on account of their peculiar position. Especially is it so with reference to the Army. Indeed there have been secretaries, or a secretary of war, perhaps I should say, who has not hesitated to recommend an increase of the army upon the very ground, that additional protection was required by the southern people, against the probable insurrection of their slaves. This you do not find in any public document, but a gentleman who was a member of the Military Committee, told me that by Mr. Poinsett this view had been urged, and in illustration he said, Mr. Poinsett alluded to the fact, that but for the presence of the United States troops, there would have been a bloody insurrection some short time before in Louisiana."

Here is an avowal that should arouse the indignation of every citizen of a free state; for the men who thus require the money and arms of the free states to keep down their slaves, deny to these states the right to speak of slavery, and will not even suffer their petitions to be received in Congress.

Have we nothing to do with slavery?

Abolitionism in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

We rejoice to see abolition doctrines in their extremest applications, advocated boldly at Vicksburg. The following article we copy from the Sentinel, a democratic paper published at that place. In order to make its meaning plain and comprehensive, we have inserted in different places, in the body of the article, explanatory remarks, which may always be known by being enclosed in brackets.

THE WORKING, OR USEFUL CLASSES: [COMMONLY CALLED SLAVES.]

To discharge the proper functions of civil society, a variety of parts are to be performed, all of which are equally necessary to the harmony of the whole. There are many pursuits which are looked upon as menial, notwithstanding they may be the most useful and important; [which is owing to our system of slave-labor.] No one should be thought less of for his occupation or the performance of his part, but each one respected in proportion to the good which he may contribute to society; [and therefore the slave should be more abundantly honored than the master.] If this

principle be correct, humble pursuits should be dignified, not only in the eyes of those who follow them, but in the estimation of the world; [but this cannot be done, till we elevate the working classes from the condition of brutes to that of men.] A man should not think meanly of himself or his occupation; [unless he be a slaveholder or a slave-driver.] Labor should be exalted by the spirit of independence given it by the native dignity of the laborer; [and the way to effect this is to adopt the wages-principle:] while more "fashionable" pursuits [such as gambling, horse-racing, land-speculating, &c.] should be deprived of a share of their importance. No particular pursuit should be elevated, but all should be respectable, [except the pursuit of runaways,] and the ill-pride which disdains labor, should be frowned down. [For it is said, he that will not work, shall not eat, which is evidently pointed at planters and such like.] In this way we could bring about equality, mutual respect and good will, [to all which the slave system is deadly hostile.] The object would be to elevate false abasement and bring down silly pride—[to restore to the slave his rights, and strip the master of his usurped pretensions.] Nothing but worth, virtue and intelligence should be respected. The poor should be as good, but no better, than the rich. A man should be regarded as a man in homespun as well as in broad cloth—[in a black skin as well as white—for the outer covering given by nature, has no more to do with a man's manhood, than the artificial one furnished by the tailor.]

The hand of labor should be as respectable as the hand of luxury [and more so, for while the slave produces, the master only consumes.]. Let there be no pride or contempt on the part of the rich, and there will be no envy on the part of the poor. [Destroy slavery, and you take away the ground and provocation of insurrection.] The rich should respect the poor, and the poor should respect the rich; [but it is manifest this can only be, under the system of mutual respect.] Mutual respect and love are based upon our nature and destiny, and these things should be realized in truth; [but, how much respect and love do the slaveholder and slave bear to each other?] We hold that it is the duty of the privileged classes to correct the present inequalities to the proper advantage of the unprivileged, [and therefore it is the imperative duty of the legislature to commence at once the work of emancipation.] Human equality should be the great object of all, but if the favored classes [slaveholders] will not correct and adjust the present state of things, it becomes the bounden duty of the less favored [slaves] to demand justice. I shall therefore entreat the rich and influential [masters] to do justice, and encourage the poor and friendless [slaves] to demand it.

It is too much the case that the "gentleman" of leisure, of wealth or of education commands all the respect of society, while the "man" of industry is disregarded or neglected. These artificial distinctions have a thousand times too much weight [and will have, till we make the men of industry, that is, the slaves, free, give them the Bible, and the benefits of the common schools.] It is not the most intellectual man—not the most learned scholar—not the wealthy nabob or the most accomplished "gentleman" who is most useful to the good of society! No! Those who are most respected in the eyes of the world, are not the most useful citizens! If they are not the most useful, they should be entitled to the esteem of the community. Those who are the most valuable citizens are generally the least respected, and by this means labor is discouraged, and rendered unfashionable [as it always will be, so long as you make property of your laborers—for it is just as impossible that labor should be honorable, where the mass of the laborers are slaves, as that pug-noses should be respectable, in a community where men with pug-noses are regarded as unclean and disqualified for any public station.] But, it is to be hoped that a better tone of thinking will prevail on this subject, and that the useful laborer will become more influential and more respectable than those who contribute nothing to the general good; [and we are strengthened in this hope, by the efforts of those noble champions of equality at the north, the modern abolitionists, whose principle is, that—Labor should not only be respected but it should be a recommendation to a man. It should be regarded as actual wealth and active capital instead of being discouraged and despised.]

Let the thousands who labor, endeavor to understand their rights and assert them, [and this may seem incendiary when it is recollected, that these laborers constitute the majority in this state; but we go for justice.] Let them think and know that they are as worthy at least of consideration as those who are idle. Those who earn their living by useful industry, [the slaves,] should feel that they are quite as useful citizens as those who live on the industry of others; [the masters;] and understanding these rights, should maintain them on all occasions and at all hazards. The laborer too frequently allows himself to be treated with contempt—too often does he allow the haughty aristocrat during the transactions of business to treat him as a mere fellow, [all of which arises from his allowing this aristocrat to own him, as property.] We could mention several of those would-be nabobs who are in the habit of mistreating those who perform what is sometimes called the drudgery of society. The man who drives his dray or works in the shop is not treated with half that consideration that a better tone of thinking would lead us to call them "democrats" who are really the men who perform ordinary labor, [the slaves,] as far below them and treat them as mere serfs, [brutes;] but we take the liberty of stating that such men are far from being democrats. It is a foul slander upon democracy to call them democrats. They are in feeling and in action hypocritical and arbitrary aristocrats who have no feeling whatever in common with their species. The laborer [slave] should teach such men their proper place by demanding not only strict justice but gentlemanly treatment. The laborer [slave] should give all the arrogant and over-reaching drones [slaveholders] to understand that he too is a man, made by God, after his own image.

Hurrah for Mississippi abolitionism! It is made of stern stuff. It goes ahead of any thing we have seen, north of Mason and Dixon's line.—Can it be possible that Mr. Fall is yet alive, that the Sentinel still stands? If so, we would give them the fraternal hug; and we shall send our paper to advise them of our purpose. We hope our brother of the Sentinel will reciprocate, and as a token of his sympathy, send us the future numbers of his paper, devoted to this interesting subject—the elevation of the working classes or slaves. One thing, however, leads us rather to suspect that the Sentinel is not entirely sincere in this matter, for in the same number of the paper from which the foregoing article is taken, is an advertisement for a Trust Sale, the latter part of which is as follows.

"I shall expose at public sale for cash, to the highest bidder, on the plantation of the late Vernon C. Hicks, in the county aforesaid, on the 24th day of June next, the following described negroes to wit.

May,	Dele,
Miles,	Caroline,
Flan,	Horace,
Glass,	Jo,
Nancy and her child Ferdinand,	
Phoby and big Jurden,	
Nathan,	Jerry,
Tempy,	Harry,
Meredy,	

Or so much thereof as will satisfy and pay off the notes now held by Robinson and Kenny, and due from said Hicks. The trustee will only convey such title as is vested in him as such.

STEWART McRAVEN, Trustee.

Dec. 24th, 1843 26w pr fee \$40 50."

The Christian World and Slavery.

After a long absence, the Christian World again greets us. Without doubt, it is the most beautiful periodical we receive. It maintains its catholic, courteous spirit, and is filled with instructive articles. We wish the editor could find time to favor us more frequently with the productions of his own graceful pen.

We are glad to see the serenity of the World troubled by that all-disturbing element—slavery. In the number before us, appears a letter from a southern brother, rebuking the editor, for having barely indicated his dislike of the peculiar institution, and requesting his paper with those of several more "conscientious" slaveholders, to be discontinued at the close of the time for which they had paid. To all of which the editor replies with admirable spirit. With respect to the World, our friend remarks:

"Its claims to the confidence of all parties, both in state and church, are founded—not on the unmanly and unchristian pledge, as we esteem it, that we will be silent on subjects of great interest, because in ordinary discussions they excite unpleasant agitations, but, on the assurance, that its discussions or controversies shall differ from most if not all others, by their rigid subjection to the law of love." It is hoped," he says, "that the experiment will result in the demonstration of this fact, that in the NINETEENTH CENTURY, and in these United States, an INDEPENDENT CHRISTIAN JOURNAL, too worshipful of eternal truth to compromise its interests for any social or selfish purpose, too courageous for intimidation by any force of opposition, and too tenderly vigilant in the angel spirit of unsleeping love, to be betrayed into mischievous crimination or recrimination, will not only be sustained, but borne in triumph on the advance shoulders of a long-extended and loud-appealing procession, composed of one Northern and Southern, Eastern and Western Brotherhood, and displaying by bannered devices, their only devotion, first, to Christianity, and then, to inferior interests as sanctified by it, and subservient to it."

So mote it be! Our dear friend has in its perfection that Charity which hopeth all things.

But, there is another article which we like better still, and that is an editorial, in which with courteous severity, he exposes the position and character of the Methodist Protestant, the so-called organ of the Methodist Protestant Church, published in Baltimore.

In 1838, the general conference elected Mr. Stockton, Editor of that Journal, but, soon after, the Book Committee having adopted a resolution, prohibiting the introduction into the paper, of any thing upon the subject of slavery, he at once resigned his office.

It so happened, that the chairman of this very committee, being scandalized at the open defence of slavery, from the scriptures, by his good brother, the Rev. Alexander McCaine, and feeling moved to write a reply, was obliged to avail himself of a far distant journal in a free state, being shut out of the organ of his church, by the aforesaid resolution! This drew from the editor of the World a pithy remark, in one of his numbers, for which he fell under the displeasure of the Protestant. The editor of this paper stated, (and we quote the remark as illustrating the slavery of the press in the slave states,) that he should feel it his duty to oppose the publication of the reply to Mr. McCaine in the Methodist Protestant; "not because of objections to its sentiments, for we have not seen the paper—but, because by admitting it, we would of necessity be expected to admit the views of others on the same subject, and by thus bringing upon our heads the penalty of unabated civil war, we might be compelled to relinquish the privilege of exerting the moral influence in the community, which we believe our sheet does now exert."

Remember, this plea is put forth by a christian editor in justification of himself for not vindicating the Bible against the libellous charge made against it, by a distinguished member of his own church, that it sanctions and sustains slavery! We cannot forbear quoting the pointed comments of the editor of the Christian World, upon this abject conduct.

"In respect to the laws of the state of Maryland, we need only observe, they either do or do not prohibit the defence of the blessed scriptures from prostitution to evil.

"If they do not, the Methodist Protestant should not be foreclosed against such a defence: if they do, if an aged and respectable citizen of the state, an approved christian, an honored minister of God's holy house, dares not make such an effort—then the Methodist Protestant, as the elect organ of an enlightened and liberal christian confederacy, embracing the United States within its limits, has no business there! It should spurn such laws—seeking a freer home and nobler utterance."

We repeat, we are glad to see the tranquility of the Christian World broken. It is beginning to reflect more faithfully the image of its namesake. Abstract philosophical, theological, poetical disquisitions are pleasant enough; but we shall read the Christian World with a higher relish, when we see it taking "its full share, in exciting and directing the mastering thoughts and impulses of the age."

Illinois.

Illinois is on the advance. Her love of liberty and refined taste are only equalled by the punctuality with which she pays her debts. We speak of the ruling powers in that state. We notice, that a bill has been introduced into the senate, for the apprehension and safe-keeping of runaway slaves and referred to the committee on the judiciary, which, we doubt not, will be glad to assign to the sovereign state of Illinois, the distinguished post of SLAVE-CATCHER, for the slave-breeds of the south.

Another eminently democratic measure is in progress in the same legislature. January 10th, Mr. Nunnally asked leave to introduce a bill for punishing amalgamation between whites and blacks; and so little confidence did the members of the legislature seem to have in their unassisted efforts to resist the frightful evil, that they promptly disposed with the rule, for the sake of having the bill read twice, and then referred it to the committee on the judiciary. One would think that a democratic legislature would be specially careful of doing any thing, needlessly reflecting on the

practice, or calculated to wound the feelings, of that distinguished favorite of the democracy, Richard M. Johnson. And indeed, that respect for the peculiar institution of slaveholders, which democrats profess, should deter them from any open repudiation of amalgamation.

Oregon.

The Oregon question seems to occupy much of the time of the United States Senate. With the exception of the Missouri & Kentucky senators, the slaveholding members are opposed to asserting exclusive sovereignty. There are two reasons for this—slavery cannot live in the latitude of Oregon, so that its occupancy will prove adverse, rather than favorable to the slave power; and then, it is essential to the security of slavery, that nothing be done, to embroil us in a war with Great Britain. It is instructive to see the exemplary fear, in which southern members stand of the British lion.—Calhoun and McDuffie have both deprecated any movement on the subject; and the latter particularly has spoken most severely against it.—Since Calhoun is to be a candidate of the democratic party, it would not do for the Ohio Statesman to open the battery against him, but McDuffie has fallen under censure. "We are surprised," says the Statesman, "at the course Mr. McDuffie has taken on the Oregon question. In the west, no question is of deeper interest. We are mortified that any senator should take the British side of the question."

Necessity knows no law, Mr. Statesman.—Your natural allies in the south, when the interests of slavery are at stake, care nothing for the welfare of the west. Think you that they are so disinterested, as to be willing to transfer the sceptre from the south to the west—from Slavery to Freedom?

Hints.

A correspondent has sent us the following.—We do not know how much of it he intends for us. But the fable fits us, as well as our neighbors, and we have no objection to taking a lesson from Esop.

MR. EDITOR:—When Boreas could not compel the man to fling off his cloak, Sol easily persuaded him to do so. The harder Boreas blew, the more closely did the man wrap his cloak around him; but no sooner did Sol smile upon him with his warming and enlightening rays, than he began to loosen its folds, and soon threw it off entirely.

Esop has been dead for a good many years, but the moral of his fable is as applicable as ever.

A wiser man than Esop has said,
"A soft answer turneth away wrath,
But grievous words stir up anger."

It is a rare thing, that a man in error is convinced of it, by acrimonious denunciations. A philosopher said, indeed, that "one may lawfully learn, and even from an enemy;" but there are few who like the instructor, well enough to avail themselves of the instruction.

It is not amiss that reformers should sometimes reflect, that they themselves, are not without need of reformation.

It may also deserve consideration, whether reproofs of wrong-doing, which should ever be plain and earnest, may not in general be accompanied by expressions of sympathy and christian consideration for the wrong-doer.

Look Out!

The Maysville Eagle of Saturday, 28th ult. says:

"On Wednesday night last, no less than seven negroes made their escape from their masters, in and near this city. They were doubtless aided by some infamous abolitionists from Ohio, whose outrages are becoming unendurable. We take this occasion to say, that unless these depredations of the abolitionists are stopped, our citizens are long will be compelled to resort to very unpleasant means for the protection of their property. The people of Kentucky have already suffered enough from the conduct of these fanatics, and they are determined to submit to their outrages no longer, be the consequences what they may."

The editor of the Eagle, we believe, is an elder in the Presbyterian church. We did not know that he belonged to the church Militant.

The Public Men and Public Institutions of the Church.

Mr. Blanchard's discourse on this subject has been published in several papers.

The Morning Star, (N. H.) accompanies the publication of it with the following remarks.

"On our last page will be found Mr. Blanchard's discourse on the 'public men and public institutions of the church.' We know it is long, very long, for a newspaper article, but then it abounds with such rich and thrilling thoughts, and is so loudly called for at the present time, that if our patrons will read it we doubt not their hearts will swell with emotions of gratitude to us, for sending them so rich a feast. It is designed to be published in the form of a tract and sent to every college and seminary in the land."

We have yet a large number of the tracts on hand. For the sake of securing them a wider circulation, we have concluded to reduce the price to 50 cts. a hundred. Those purchasing will have to pay postage, only at the same rate of other periodicals. Being a half sheet, the postage is three quarters of a cent under a 100 miles.

Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

The annual reports of this noble institution are always instructive and interesting, but the report of this year is pre-eminently so. We have not leisure now to give an abstract of the various interesting statements contained in it, but we may say that the statistics of the asylum compared with those of some of the most efficient institutions in the country, show that the course of treatment pursued in it, is entirely judicious. Taking the asylums of Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, Bloomingdale, Retreat, Conn., and Dr. Burrows, the average number of cures in recent cases, is 84 per cent; that in chronic cases, 26 per cent. In the asylum of this state the per cent of cures in recent cases, is 86 05; in chronic, 35 63—both above the average, the last largely so. This tells well for the superintendent, Dr. Wm. M. A. and his assistants, Dr. Samuel M. Smith, and Mr. George S. Fullerton, of whom Dr. A. W. says, "they have uniformly discharged their respective duties with great ability and fidelity."

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Northern Trucking.

Nothing is more absurd, nothing more offensive to good taste, than the arrogant assumption by southerners of superiority. The exercise of despotic power generates in the despot, pride and an overbearing temper; and, what is worse, too often commands respect, when it should excite indignation. It is immaterial whether the power be exerted over many or few, its possessor is always viewed with a kind of awe by the poor-spirited. We are all democrats in this country. How the lip curls, when we read of the deference paid to rank in the old world! and yet, there is no doubt, that the multitude in this country, with all its contempt of rank, attaches more importance to a "live lord" sojourning among us, than an untitled traveler of equal intelligence and merit. And so the southern gentleman, if he can boast of his train of slaves, will receive at the north, a lower bow from "mine host" and be waited on more assiduously, than if he owned no man but himself. It is a depraved, base feeling which thus taints manhood before the possessor of irresponsible power; but the slaveholders have taken advantage of it to strengthen the dominion they have acquired over the north, by the oneness of their interests and action.

Like all aristocrats, they regard themselves as the depositories of whatever is generous, refined, and noble. They are the *chivalry*. They recognize as "paramount the obligations of the code of honor"—because they are gentlemen. They are passionate, for high temper is becoming high rank. They are haughty, for they were born gentlemen, born to rule. The right divine is theirs by descent. The northerners are plebeians. Bah! they have to work for a living: how can they be refined? They have to economize: how can they be otherwise than niggardly? Thrown together in one democratic heap, they must learn to be pliant and accommodating: how can they be spirited? Whoever heard of shop-keepers and artisans being chivalrous!

Such is the feeling of the slaveholders towards the north. Thus, when Mr. Prentice of Vermont presented certain resolutions of his state on the subject of slavery, Mr. Calhoun, with a look of sovereign contempt, was surprised that the gentleman from Vermont would introduce such a firebrand. Mark the plebeian—he did not intend to discuss the resolutions, but only to do his duty to the legislature of his state! The sovereign, we doubt not, pardoned the poor vassal, in view of his necessities. Mr. Black would not stoop to answer the member from Ohio, as he would any other gentleman. He stood already branded by the reprobation of the House. And who is Mr. Black? A gentleman who lives by stealing the wages of other men. *Gentleman*, quotha! Mr. Clay, looking with infinite dignity upon the farmer who dared to venture into his awful presence, said to him, "go home, sir, go home!" and why not? Is not Mr. Clay one of the despots of the earth! Surely, it was because he owned 50 negroes at Ashland, that the Whig press was in ecstasies with his "frank, fearless and generous" speech.

Really, unless the people of the north are content with sinking down to the level of plantation-slaves, it would be well for them to scrutinize these assumptions of slaveholders. We extract the following from a letter of a member of Congress, and a firm adherent of the Whig party.

"The truth is, heretofore we have always conceded, not only the legislators, but the people themselves have conceded, to southern character, that to which it is not entitled. We have conceded to southerners, every quality calculated to excite admiration—a nice sense of honor, nobleness of purpose, generosity, hospitality.... In comparison with them, northerners have been regarded as mean, I had almost said, niggardly. We have thus done injustice to ourselves and more than justice to them. On the contrary, on all the points noticed, the comparison is in fact in favor of the north. So far from generosity forming a prominent trait in the character of the southerner, he is actually selfish, selfish too in the extreme. The evidence of this is every day witnessed in our legislative halls. It is to this habit of concession on the part of the north to the south, that much of the trucking of northern legislators is owing. Let but the people get right, and their legislators will come right."

True—but when will the people get right? Whenever they are made to understand the true nature of slaveholding—that it is one of the meanest acts a man can be guilty of. And let them ask on what grounds should these slaveholders claim superiority? What have they done for the country? Who have supplied our armies? Who have manned our navies? Who have carried our flag into remotest seas? Not slaveholders. Whence come our poets, our historians, our novelists, our essayists, our dramatists, our philosophers, our scientific men, our divines? From the democratic rabble of the north. Where lie the wealth, industry, enterprise, ingenuity, general intelligence of the country? At the north.

Behold, ye northern serviles, your idols—how down and worship. The only claim the slaveholder has over you is this,—he is accustomed to govern slaves.

Florida.

The whigs talk ominously of the danger of the annexation of Texas, should the next congress be democratic; and appear to deprecate the extension of the Slave Power. We shall probably see how much sincerity there is in such deprecation. Leavitt writes from Washington,—"Information I have recently received, leaves no room for doubt, that there is a plan on foot, headed by governor Pope of Kentucky to bring Florida into the Union, at the present session of congress. The whole territorial government being now whig, it is supposed, that the prospect of adding two whigs to the senate, and thereby controlling the action of that body in the next congress, on all party topics, will serve to blind the eyes, and shut the mouths of the more desperate partisans of Mr. Clay in the free states."

And yet Florida has one of the vilest slave constitutions in all the land; and has passed a law which enslaves citizens of Massachusetts and New York, who may go within her territory on lawful business. Besides, her admission would give the slave power two more votes in the senate, equal

power there with Ohio, though, as Mr. Leavitt says, she has "only two thirds of the population (slaves and all) requisite for a single representative."

If the information alluded to be correct, we suppose "Pacifists" will find it in another weighty reason why Liberty men should unite with the Whig party!

Correspondents.

We generally let our correspondents speak for themselves, but we should have called the attention of the reader in the last two numbers, to the excellent review by B. B. Davis, of the Baltimore Yearly Epistle of Friends.

Dr. Brooke's answer to our article was on the fourth page of last week's paper. He thinks us sophistical in our remarks concerning the power of Congress to put an end to slavery, in the event of being called upon to interfere for the suppression of a servile insurrection; because we deny to Congress the power of abolition in times of peace. There is no sophistry or inconsistency in this. Congress has no power at all by the constitution to interfere with slavery in time of peace. But it has *express* power, if called upon by the authorities proper, in time of insurrection; and of course, must judge for itself then, how to exercise the power.

Our correspondent who finds fault with our remarks sometime since about capital punishment, will be satisfied, I presume, with the insertion of his article, without any attempt on my part to controvert it. I still, however, am obliged to retain my old opinions on the subject.

Next week, we shall try to find room for a fine lot of communications now on hand. Correspondents must be patient.

National Liberty Convention.

The recommendation by the Ohio Liberty Convention of a National Convention, to be held at Buffalo, meets with general approbation. The Emancipator remarks—"As to the proposed National Convention at Buffalo next summer, we think it expedient, and the time and place well selected."

We hope the call will be issued by the National Liberty Committee in due season.

Remarkable.

For the first time within our knowledge, a kidnapper has been convicted in Ohio.

He was detected through the skill of our friend Wm. Birney, who attended to the preliminary steps of his arrest, and commitment by the mayor. The Grand Jury found a bill against him. C. H. Brough was prosecuting attorney, and managed the case, we are told, with ability; and no one seemed to regret the verdict of the jury.

We shall set down this conviction of a kidnapper, in Hamilton county, Ohio, as one of the signs of progress. He was sentenced for 5 years.

Democracy.

In South Carolina, a representative of the General Court, must own a freehold of 500 acres, and ten negroes! No state in the union is more democratic. Indeed, the strength of our modern democracy depends upon its concentration. The smaller the number enjoying its blessings, the purer the democracy it is. On this principle, we suppose, J. C. Calhoun, representing a state, where the majority of the people are slaves, and the minority have all power, is looked to as a candidate for the presidency, by the pure democracy of the north. For, his democracy, being greatly confined, must run deeper than that of the north, which being more diffused, is necessarily shallower.

Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society. We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a donation from the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, of one hundred dollars, to be applied towards liquidating the debt of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society.

The Treasurer of the Ohio American Society wishes us to acknowledge the receipt into the treasury of \$100.00 from Thomas Donaldson, being the amount of pledge made by him last spring.

What says northern Ohio? Can not some of her sons or societies enrol themselves in the one hundred dollar list?

Anti-Slavery Meeting at Sharon.

Mr. Samuel Lewis is expected to address the anti-slavery society at Sharon, next Monday, at 10 o'clock; and also in the evening. The Rev. Arthur Elliot has been invited by anti-abolition Methodists, to be present. If so, we presume there will be a discussion. Sharon is becoming a point of great interest, since Mr. Cable has become pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place. From being the most pro-slavery town in the county, it bids fair to be the most anti-slavery. This shows the power of a faithful minister, judiciously exercised.

"Facts for the People."

Who wants "Facts for the People?" Come, be quick. I wish at least 1500 in Hamilton county. One friend has pledged me 100 subscribers. He will get them too. From the country I begin to receive orders. Make haste. I only want to see with what spirit I am backed to get out another number. It is the easiest thing in the world to send your 12½ cent piece in a letter, favored by the Post Master. But, the best way, is to send on a dollar bill, which will purchase eight copies, and give me the names of the persons to whom you wish seven of them sent. Of course, you will wish to keep one yourself. Or, if any one wishes to subscribe, and is ashamed to send on a "bit," let him go around among his neighbors, and get seven subscribers, and then send a dollar. Do be prompt and energetic; for certainly it is the *cheapest* way of making converts to our cause, you can think of.

You, who have acquaintances or friends in slave states, have now such an opportunity presented for reaching them, as you will not meet with again speedily. "Facts for the People" can go any where in the South.

I wait for orders.

A Hint.

Dear delinquents,—last week was an awful one. Were it not for that hope which "springs eternal in the human breast"—I should be entirely blue. Unless you bestir yourselves, I shall have to sing in saddened mood the melancholy line—"Man never is, but always to be, blest."

This is emphatically true as it regards editors and publishers; but I hope you, my dear delinquents, will make me an exception.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, 1 mo. 26th.

FRIEND BAILEY:—

On the 23d inst., a reconsideration of the vote to print the report of the committee on commerce in reference to colored sea men took place, which occupied most of the day—various motions being made, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The motion to reconsider was made by J. M. Botts, and the result was—yeas, 104 nays, 84.

B. A. Bidlack, made a speech on the subject of the exchequer.

24th, John M. Botts, addressed the House on the subject of the fine of Gen. Jackson's.

A bill to extend the time for which rail road iron is to be exempt from duty, was discussed; also the bill to receive the salary of officers of the Custom Houses.

C. Cushing addressed the House an hour on the exchequer.

In Senate, the bill to provide for the settlement of the Oregon, was discussed. Levi Woodbury made a speech upon it—he is in favor of it, and ascribed the secret suspicion which was apparent in some quarters, in reference to this subject—to an apprehension that it would swell the north at the expense of the south.

25th, Senator McDuffie, spoke to-day against the bill before the Senate, for the settlement of the Oregon. He attracted very full galleries, and near half the members of the House to hear him. He said it was a question of colonization, and that other nations had to their great disadvantage in very many instances planted colonies thus remote from the seat of government. It was 3300 miles from the seat of this government to the proposed colony, which is enough to discourage every one from going there.

In Senate some speeches of interest were made on the exchequer. (The subject is merely before the House in the form of a negative report of the committee of Ways and Means.)

D. D. Barnard, said he intended to bring in a plan for the safe keeping of the public monies, &c.—a substitute for an exchequer. He is in favor of doing something speedily of this kind. R. C. Winthrop, said he was in favor of a U. S. Bank, but rather than have no measure, he would have an exchequer—he would vote against the resolution of the committee of Ways and Means. T. F. Marshall, then addressed the House against the exchequer, and especially against Henry Clay.

26th, To-day the Oregon question was again discussed in the Senate. Linn of Missouri, made a speech upon it. The exchequer was debated in the House. It is before the House merely as a report of the committee of Ways and Means, unfavorable to the plan.

It is not improbable, but that a measure similar to this will be adopted by the present Congress.

1st month, 27th.

A debate took place in the house to-day, on the report of the committee of ways and means against the exchequer. Mr. Fillmore, of New York, having the floor, addressed the house in reply to C. Cushing. He showed by speeches of that gentleman made in 1837, and at the present session of Congress, that he had given two very different definitions to a Bank at those different periods, and remarked, that it was not so strange that men should change as circumstances often produce that effect, but that the definition of a Bank should change with the gentleman, was rather unaccountable! Fillmore bore with a heavy hand upon the gentleman, from Massachusetts, and he must have wished himself out of the house. The speech was one of much interest.

The previous question was then taken on the resolution and decided in the affirmative, yeas 183, nays 18.

Those voting in the affirmative, are not all opposed to the adoption of an exchequer plan, but are opposed to that recommended by the President. B. Burnell moved a reconsideration of the vote, and expressed himself in favor of an exchequer if nothing better could be had. He withdrew the motion, but it was immediately renewed by C. J. Ingersoll, who made a speech upon it, in the course of which he said, he might perhaps vote for the exchequer plan of C. Cushing, as one which would afford some relief.

The army bill has been under discussion. The appropriation for the military academy at West Point, was debated on the 30th, and a resolution passed calling on the Secretary of War to propose a plan for the reduction of the expenses of that institution, and also, one which was offered by Horace Everett, limiting the number of cadets to one from each congressional district. Many of our western members, Hastings and Giddings, are in favor of the entire abolition of that institution, unless it can be very much reformed.

Jan. 31st, 1843.

In the house, Z. Casey of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on public lands, reported a bill for the sale of school lands in several of the western and south western states. J. M. Howard of Michigan opposed the passage of the bill, and a considerable debate took place upon it. It was passed.

The yeas and nays were taken upon a motion to suspend the rules for the introducing of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the treasury, to report whether the funds in the treasury were sufficient to meet the current expenses, & it was lost. The balance of the day was principally occupied in the consideration of bills to the passage of which objections had been made.

In the senate after the expiration of the morning hour, the bill for the settlement of the Oregon came up and J. C. Calhoun having the floor addressed the house upon the subject. He spoke of the inexpediency and impolicy of the passage of the bill in a military point of view, the facilities possessed by Great Britain to protect her citizens in that territory, and carry on a successful war against any other nation in defence of that country. He spoke of the assistance they would obtain from the Indians. By water, he said the shortest route we could take to that territory from the port of New York was 13000 miles, and what would be our chance of sustaining our position there by land? The distance would be 2000 miles about half of which would have to be performed

through an entire wilderness, allowing no other interruptions by Indians, &c. an army would become fatigued and worn out ere they reached their destination; and it would require 120 days for them to travel there under favorable circumstances. Gentlemen, said he, had for weeks been laboring to show how Great Britain had been preparing to fortify that colony, and it all went to prove the impolicy of a movement on our part toward undertaking a fortification of that country. He did not agree with his colleague (Mr. McDuffie) who had said it was a barren country, he believed it to be a fine country, and that our citizens would ultimately settle it; and the more he prized it the more he deprecated the passage of this bill by which he thought we were taking measures which would be likely to cause it to be taken from us. He thought if we would pass the bill in a modified form, so as not to conflict with the treaty or engender hostilities with Great Britain, our citizens might go on and settle there, & tho' the British subjects might do so we would be more likely ultimately to gain possession of it, and it would then come into our hands already cultivated & populated. He spoke of the tendency of our people to emigrate westward, he said the increase of our population was 600,000 per annum, that the ratio of increase was like compound interest.—Since he first took his seat in the other house, thirty years ago, the settlements had extended 1000 miles westward.

He next turned to the monetary affairs of the country, and asked where we were to get the means to carry this measure into effect. We had not money or credit, and he predicted that we should by the end of the year be forty millions of dollars in debt. He commented on the extreme impolicy which he considered it would be to enter into such an enterprise and incur such an expense in the present embarrassed state of the country.—We were politically weak. He referred to the fact which had been so well argued by his colleague, that there was no President in power with a strong party to sustain him, and we were divided into two other parties in Congress.

But if there were none of these obstacles in the way, he could not vote for the bill. He should be willing to do any thing to favor any of our citizens who wished to emigrate to that territory which would not conflict with the terms of the treaty, and he believed there was but one senator in the house (his friend from New Hampshire) but admitted that a grant of land would conflict with the terms of the treaty. He could understand senators in no other way than that they thought we might make grants secretly, and that no notice would be taken of it by other countries.

After concluding what he had to say immediately on the subject of the bill, he referred to some remarks which had been made by the senator from Missouri (L. F. Linn) that he accepted as having personal reference to him. Linn explained that he did not mean it as personal, and that it could not apply unless he (Calhoun) had voted for a certain measure which he could not say he had, and if so, the remark could not apply. Calhoun concluded, when S. S. Phelps made some remarks upon the subject, favoring, as I understand, the passage of the bill.

The Leaven of Freedom.

WASHINGTON CITY, 2 mo., 1, 1843.

FRIEND BAILEY:—

I am not aware that the Anti-Slavery papers have published any account of a case of Yankee ingenuity, outwitting slavery, which has come to my knowledge since I have been in this city. Every one who has travelled through this country, knows that thorns and thistles magnify the impolicy of that system, and that "the curse of Cain" is inflicted upon the slaveholder instead of the slave. When the intensive idea is advanced, by the slaveholder, that the color of the slave is the mark put upon Cain, for the murder of his brother, let colored men upon whom this aspersion is cast, point the insolent oppressor to the extensive fields or commons blasted and laid waste by a thriftless agriculture through a system of unpaid labor, and remind him of the "curse" which reads, "WHEN THOU TILLEST THE GROUND IT SHALL NOT BENEVOLENTLY YIELD UNTO THEE HER STRENGTH." Upon whom is the curse to fall upon those, the voice of whose blood crieth unto heaven from the ground, or upon those who reap the gains of unrighteousness, and traffic in the souls of men?

In no state perhaps is there so much impoverished land as in Virginia; in many of the old settled parts of the state, the population is becoming sparse, the buildings are falling down, fences rot, pines and brambles are beginning to shade the ground, and a few lonely poplars or stunted fruit trees only remain as monuments to the incompetency of slavery to maintain itself.

But the circumstance to which I have more especial reference, is the recent move of the Yankees to re-occupy these abandoned domains.

Some of the New Englanders who regard useful labor as reputable, having with their own hands cultivated every nook in her mountains, and improved her sterile hill sides, nothing but the tops of her green mountains, and white hills or some rugged cliffs or reserved woodlands peep above her waving grain, her beautiful farm houses, and her smiling villages; and learning that there were extensive waste lands in Fairfax county Va., adjacent to this District, upon which slavery could no longer live, are settling here rapidly.

One man from New York has purchased five hundred acres of land, and I understand a settlement has been formed of near twelve miles square in that county, by northern emigrants who are turning their attention to the dairy business, rearing sheep and cattle and attending the market of this city. And what is especially a subject of much interest to the cause of liberty, they are said to not own a single slave. They are not only crowding slavery southward, but are setting an example which must exert a very salutary influence upon the surrounding country. Some forty families are expected the ensuing spring, to come here from one neighborhood in one of the eastern states. An intelligent young man of Alexandria, where these newcomers traffic extensively, informs me that they are "the making of that town." And that the Virginians around them say, they are also becoming yankees! That is, they are making their kind of wagons and ploughs and imitating their plans. Besides all these advantages derived by this new settlement which commenced but about 6 years ago and is now rapidly improving, it will pro-

duce a great effect upon this district favorable to emancipation. There is a constant intercourse between these settlements and this city.

The price of land is said to be about \$12 per acre where this new colony is springing up.

B. B. D.

2d mo. 1st.

Rives of Va. made a speech in the senate to-day in opposition to the Oregon bill, and a vote will probably be had upon it soon.

In the house the subject of French spoliations was again agitated—it was disposed of for the present by about the same vote that is taken upon the slavery question. The claimants all live at the north, and there is no question that comes up which shows greater duplicity on the part of the northern pro-slavery party.

Respectfully, B. B. D.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.—We have been informed that Lieut. J. M. Gillis, United States Navy, took passage in the Acadia, and that he goes out vested with full powers by the Secretary of the Navy, to purchase a complete set of instruments for the National Observatory now in course of erection at Washington, that he has been charged by the Secretary to visit all the principal observatories of Europe, and to procure from the most eminent makers the following capital instruments: One sixteen feet Parallax Instrument, to be mounted in a similar manner to the Pulkova Refractor.

One Transit Telescope for the meridian, of seven feet focal length.

One Transit Telescope for the prime vertical, of seven feet in length.

One Mural Circle of five feet diameter.

One Transit Circle.

Together with complete sets of magnetic and meteorological apparatus, with the most modern improvements.

Also, a Library, embracing all the mathematical works; annals of the various observatories; catalogue of stars, nebulae, &c. &c.

The Boston Courier furnishes the above information.

When John Q. Adams was President, he recommended a National Observatory, and was hoisted at by the Richmond Enquirer and other papers for such a violation of the Constitution! and his proposed "light-houses of the skies" were made objects of constant ridicule and reproach.

But a Virginia Secretary of the Navy cannot seem, violate the Constitution in this particular with impunity, and the vigilant Richmond Enquirer has no word of admonition, warning or censure.

The nation of Virginia is undoubtedly a prodigious nation!—N. Y. Commercial.

The habits of frugality, so common at the north, produce good results in a variety of ways. Many a man has laid the foundation of a fortune, by the collection, purchase and sale of old rags.

In most families there are of gowns, shirts, summer clothing, &c. are as carefully saved as though they were bits of gold. People who have an idea of such economy may smile at this, but there are 600 paper mills in the United States, and the paper manufacturers pay annually for old canvas, rope, &c. out of which paper, is manufactured, six million eight hundred dollars.—N. O. Bulletin.

Coffee from Sweet Potatoes is warmly commended. The potatoes are pared, sliced, roasted, ground and steeped, like the Coffee-berry. It is said to be very palatable, has the flavor of cocoa, and requires little sugar.

The Caledonia brought to Boston, the English pilot taken on board at Liverpool; being, in consequence of the severity of the gale in the channel, unable to land him. The poor fellow's friends will, of course feel great uneasiness about him.

It is a curious astronomical fact, that there is no new moon in the month of February, 1843, but there are two new moons in the month of March following. It is new moon on the 30th of January, again on the 1st of March, and also on the 30th of March.

Public Printers.—According to a statement in the Madisonian, Messrs. Blair & Rives, of the City, have been paid for public printing, since 1832, the sum of \$613,943.33. The corresponding sum makes this exposure, adds—"It is rumored that the proprietors have sold down about \$300,000 in Treasury Notes, drawing 6 per cent. interest, buying, perhaps, what of that amount they may have transferred to the 10 per cent. stock of Missouri.

Obituary.

BLOOMINGBURGH, OTO, Feb. 1, 1843.

Dr. Bailey.—Permit me, through the medium of the Philanthropist, to advise the friends of the anti-slavery cause, of the fall of another of its advocates.

JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE, Esq., died at his residence near this place, on the 17th Jan. last, after a protracted illness of some months. His death was preceded by that of three of his daughters a few weeks previously. In the death of Judge Gillespie, the community has lost much—the church, more, and his family most. As a citizen, he possessed many of the characteristics of a benevolent man. As a christian he set forth in his daily walk the evidences of his attachment to that cause which teacheth peace on earth and good will to men. As a father, he was kind and affectionate, ever possessing the confidence of his children, and at all times desirous of promoting their happiness; and all who knew him best liked him most. He was an unwavering advocate of the anti-slavery cause, and his acts on that subject, were correspondent with his words. His memory will ever be held dear, and the remembrance of his christian character will leave a bright spot on every heart.

INDIANA.

Liberty Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR
ELIZUR DEMMING.
OF Tippecanoe County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
STEPHEN S. HARDING.
OF Ripley County.

ATTACHMENT.
STATE OF OHIO, 1 st.
HAMILTON COUNTY, ss.
I, E. V. Brooke, a justice of the Peace, within and for the township of Cincinnati in said county against the property and effects of Russell Grant, a non-resident of said county.

ISAAC CHAUSLOR.
By BRYANT & CHAPIN.
His Attorneys.
Sw.
February, 2d, 1843.

CARD.—The undersigned, being about to engage in another business, thanks his friends and the public, for their past confidence, and recommends the continuance of help affairs, to Mr. Joseph Bonnell, who will occupy his late office, and take the sale of all the Country Seats, Farms, and City property now on his register for disposal.

THOMAS EMERY,
Estate and Money Agent, 11, E. 4th st.
Feb. 8th, 1843.

Local Agents for the Philanthropist.

Thomas Hibben, Wilmington, Clinton co.
Dr. Brooke, Oakland, Clinton co.
Valentine Nicholson, Harveysburg, Warren co.
Dr. Templeton, Xenia, Greene co.
Col. W. Keys, Hillsboro', Highland co.
A. B. Wilson, Greenfield, "
Samuel B. Strain, New Petersburg, "
Col. R. Stewart, Bloomingburg, Fayette co.
D. B. Evans: Ripley, Brown co.
J. B. Mahan, Sardinia, "
Jno. Cooper, Mt. Vernon, Knox co.
Nathaniel Chaney, Fredericktown, "
R. McMurdy, Troy, Miami co.
J. A. Shedd, Dayton, Montgomery co.
Jno. Miller, Belfontaine, Logan co.
George Jarvis, Columbus, Franklin co.
Samuel Rheem, Delaware, Delaware co.
Edwin Mattoon, Westerville, Franklin co.
L. W. Koutholt, Utica, Licking co.
A. A. Galloway, Putnam, Muskingum co.
Judge Lee, Cadiz, Harrison co.
Jacob Heaton, Salem, Columbiana co.
H. F. Brynton, Cleveland, Cuyahoga co.
R. E. Gillett, Oberlin, Lorain co.
A. Johnson, Republic, Seneca co.
David Putnam jr. Harmer, Washington co.
J. A. Hubbard, Hibbardsville, Athens co.
Dr. Blackstone, Athens, "
Isaac Williams, Malta and Hall's valley, Morgan co.
E. Corner, McCollsville, Morgan co.
Artemus Day, Albany, Athens co.
B. P. Ferris, Amesville, "
Milton Porter, Chesterhill, "
Thomas Worrall, Pennsville, Morgan co.
Lewis Coffin, New Garden, Ia.

TRAVELLING AGENTS AND LECTURERS.
Arnold Buffum, Walter Yancy,
T. B. Hudson, Asa Smith,
S. Brooke.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Price of Hogs.

The pork season seems nearly at its close, and a large number of our packers have ceased entirely their operations. The few who remain active, having control of the market, and the supply being fully equal to the demand, the price has declined somewhat; and \$2.25 per 100lbs. is about the highest offer which is now made for prime lots; inferior is selling at from \$1.90 to \$2.00 per 100lbs.

Lard still continues in active demand at from 4 to 4½ cts.

Flour, bbl.	55 3/4	26 1/2
Wheat, bushel	1 1/2	20
Corn, "	12	15
Oats, "	12	15

Wholesale Prices.	
Asbes, Pearl, lb.	4
Almonds, s. s.	15 1/2
Alum, lb.	4 1/2
Brass, lb.	25 1/2
Beans, bush.	33
Crackers, "	5 1/2
Candles, per lb.	7 1/2
Dipt.	6 1/2
Spice, "	20 1/2
Coffee, per lb.	9 1/2
Havana, "	9 1/2
Java, "	14 1/2
Cork, bush.	10 1/2
Cheese, lb.	31 1/2
Chocolate, "	13 1/

